

Local Control

The Arguments Against Marijuana Retailers Opening in your Community

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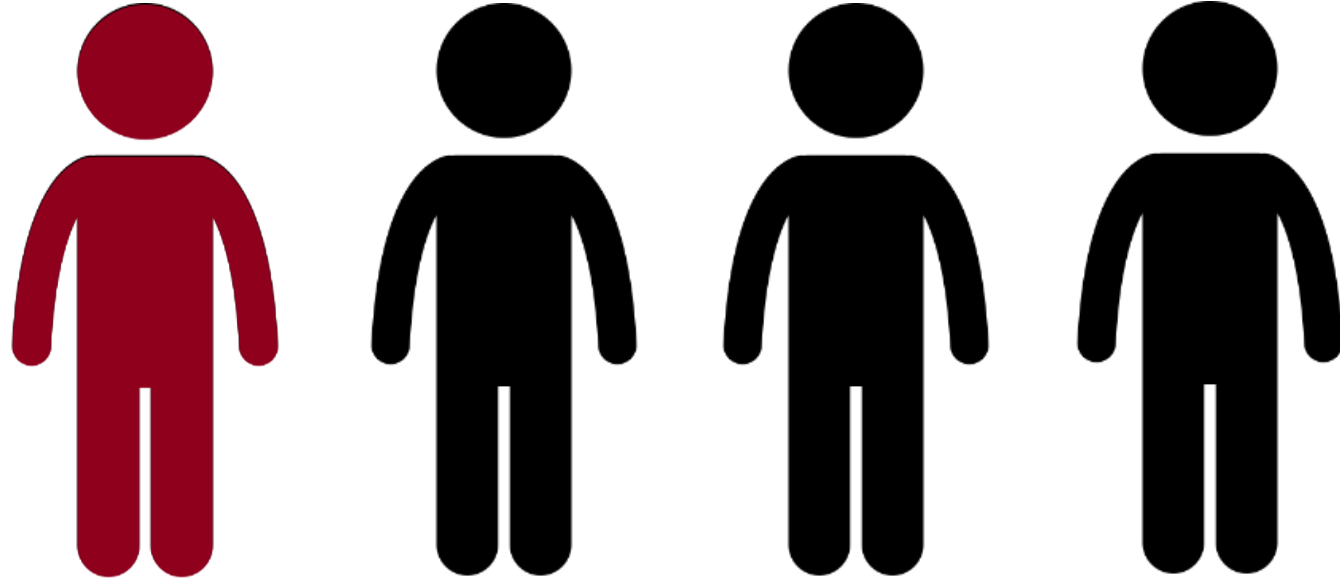
Recreational marijuana is coming...now what?

- Lots of headaches from a prevention standpoint
 - Reduced perceived risk
 - Increased access
 - Increased normalization
- Next front: opting out
 - Or if not, what are the regulations?
- You're going to hear things like...
 - "The train has left the station – we might as well make money from it"
 - "We're going to have to pay the public health cost, so we should make the tax revenue required to cover it"
 - "We can't control legalization, but we can control our community's experience"
 - "If we opt out, people will just go to neighboring communities and we'll lose out on the revenue"

Money vs...?

- Essentially the message will be this: “we may not like it, but we have no choice and we’d be foolish to pass on the money. What’s the downside?”
- The answer = potentially a lot
- There’s a reason why 50-80% of communities opt out

Youth Use Impact



One in four 12th graders indicated they would try marijuana, or increase their current use more, **if it were legalized** (Monitoring the Future, 2018)

Youth Use Impact

ADDICTION

RESEARCH REPORT

SSA SOCIETY FOR THE
STUDY OF
ADDICTION

doi:10.1111/add.14711








Associations between young adult marijuana outcomes and availability of medical marijuana dispensaries and storefront signage

Regina A. Shih , Anthony Rodriguez, Layla Parast , Eric R. Pedersen , Joan S. Tucker ,
Wendy M. Troxel, Lisa Kraus, Jordan P. Davis & Elizabeth J. D'Amico

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, USA

($\beta = -0.005$; 95% CI = $-0.009, -0.001$; $P = 0.03$). **Conclusions** For young adults in Los Angeles County, living near more medical marijuana dispensaries (MMDs) is positively associated with more frequent use of marijuana within the past month and greater expectations of marijuana's positive benefits. MMDs with signage show stronger associations with number of times used each day and positive expectancies.

Examining Associations Between Licensed and Unlicensed Outlet Density and Cannabis Outcomes From Preopening to Postopening of Recreational Cannabis Outlets

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Regina A. Shih, PhD ⁴ Rachana Seelam, MPH,² Lisa Kraus, MS ²
Michael S. Dunbar, PhD ⁵ Joan S. Tucker, PhD ² Beau Kilmer, PhD ²
Elizabeth J. D'Amico, PhD ²

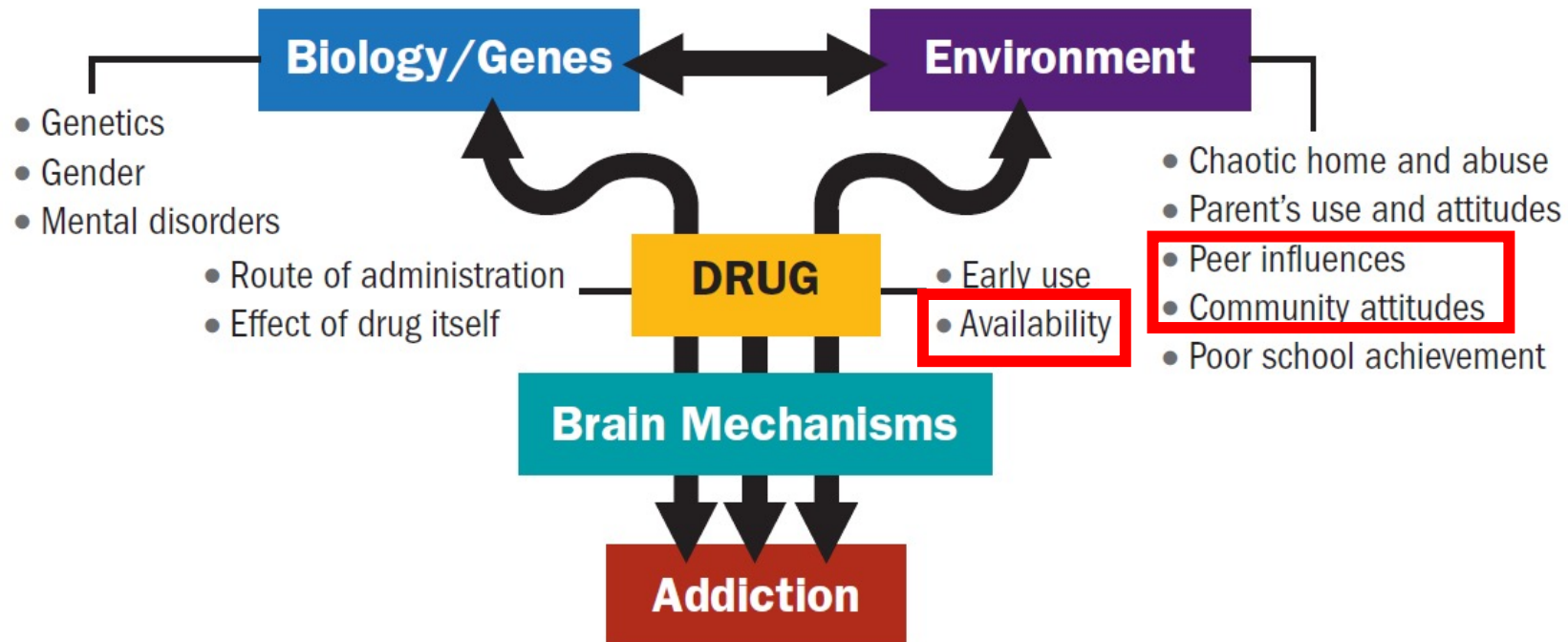
Conclusion and Scientific Significance: This study expands beyond studies of outlet prevalence to find that, after controlling for outcomes 1 year prior, licensed and unlicensed outlets were associated with young adults' cannabis outcomes. The current study is among the first to find associations between cannabis use outcomes and density of cannabis outlets among young adults using data from two time points: preopening and postopening of recreational cannabis retailers. Findings can inform policies around the density and placement of cannabis outlets. (Am J Addict 2020;00:00–00)

- Greater likelihood of use
- Heavier use
- Stronger intentions to use
- More problematic use

4-mile impact radius

Considerations: Youth Messaging

- Does it matter what we endorse and promote as “recreation” to our youth?



Source: NIDA

Medical pot dispensary faces backlash after handing out swag during Buffalo Grove Days

Daily Herald
Suburban Chicago's Information Source



"While we focus our educational efforts primarily on adults, we have many minor patients across the country with debilitating conditions that use cannabis for relief through their caregivers," the statement reads. "We are happy to sponsor local events like Buffalo Grove Days and to be supportive in the community, and we will be discussing our educational tactics with our staff to make sure our outreach continues to be primarily medically and adult-focused."



Youth's Proximity to Marijuana Retailers and Advertisements: Factors Associated with Washington State Adolescents' Intentions to Use Marijuana

STACEY J.T. HUST , JESSICA FITTS WILLOUGHBY , JIAYU LI, and LETICIA COUTO

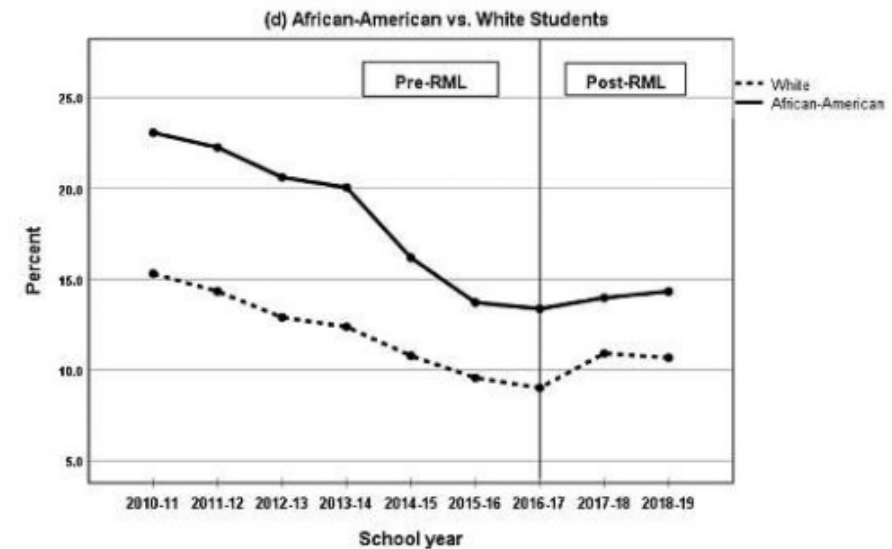
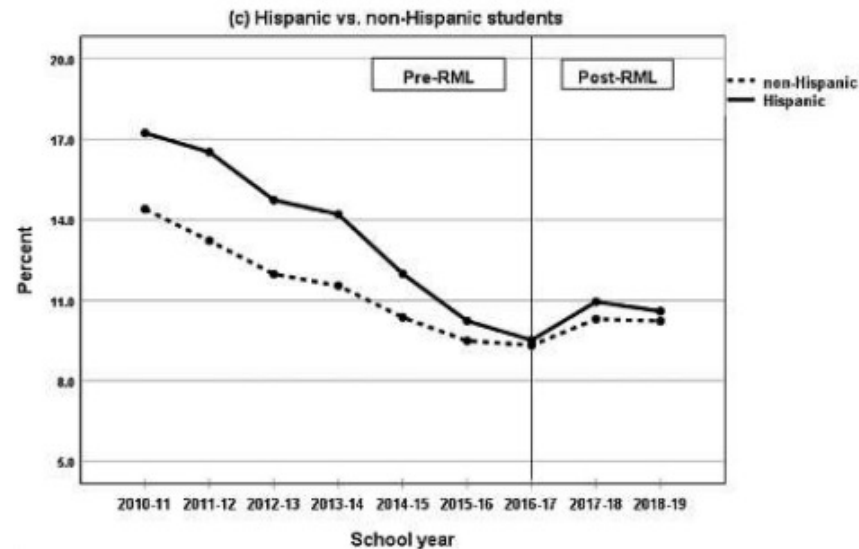
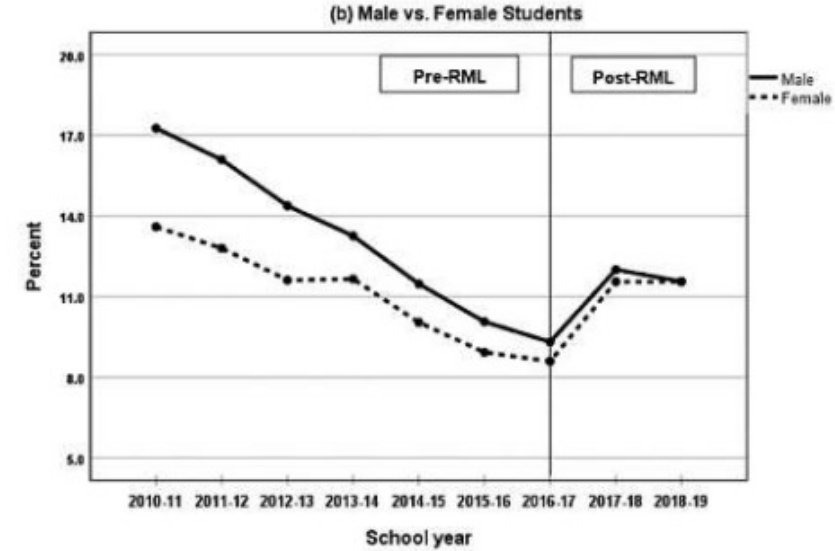
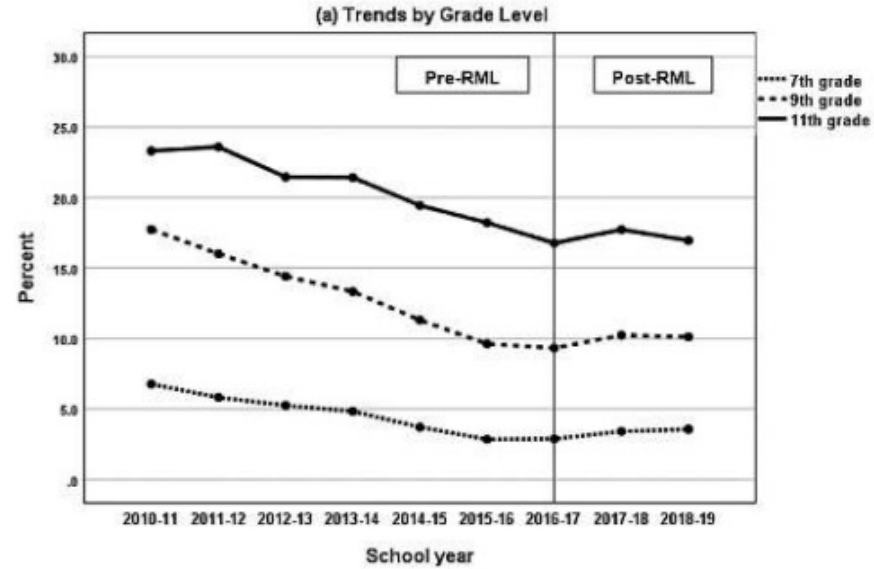
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The current study explored the influences of advertising exposure, numbers of marijuana retailers, distance to retailers, and constructs from the integrative model of behavioral prediction, including outcome beliefs, perceived norms, and efficacy, on youth's intentions to use marijuana in a state in which the use of recreational marijuana is legal. A state-wide online cross-sectional survey of 350 adolescents ages 13–17, residing in Washington state, was conducted in June 2018. The results of the regression analysis suggest that exposure to marijuana advertising, positive and negative outcome beliefs, and perceived peer norms were associated with intention to use marijuana. Distances to retailers moderated the relationships between exposure to advertising and intentions, as well as between positive outcome beliefs and intentions. States that have legalized recreational marijuana should continue considering the location of retailers in relation to neighborhoods and advertising regulations to reduce the appeal to youth. Additionally, prevention efforts could aim to influence outcome beliefs and norms in an attempt to reduce adolescents' intentions to use recreational marijuana.

Recreational Marijuana Legalization and Use Among California Adolescents: Findings From a Statewide Survey

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2019 Monitoring the Future Survey

Key Findings: Percent Reporting Use of Selected Substances

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade		8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Vaping, Any				Tobacco w/Hookah			
Past Year	20.1	35.7	40.6	Past Year			5.6
Past Month	12.2	25.0	30.9	Past Month	1.3	2.4	4.0
Vaping, Nicotine				Flavored Little Cigars			
Past Year	16.5	30.7	35.3	Past Month	2.2	3.7	7.7
Past Month	9.6	19.9	25.5	Narcotics Other than Heroin			
Vaping, Marijuana				Past Year			2.7
Past Year	7.0	19.4	20.8	Past Month			1.0
Past Month	3.9	12.6	14.0	Marijuana			
Vaping, Just Flavoring				Past Year	11.8	28.8	35.7
Past Year	14.7	20.8	20.3	Past Month	6.6	18.4	22.3
Past Month	7.7	10.5	10.7	Daily	1.3	4.8	6.4
Cigarettes				Alcohol			
Past Month	2.3	3.4	5.7	Past Month	7.9	18.4	29.3
Daily	0.8	1.3	2.4	Daily	0.2	0.6	1.7
½ Pack +/-Day	0.2	0.5	0.9	Binge	3.8	8.5	14.4

Change from 2018 to 2019



Significant Increase



Significant Decrease

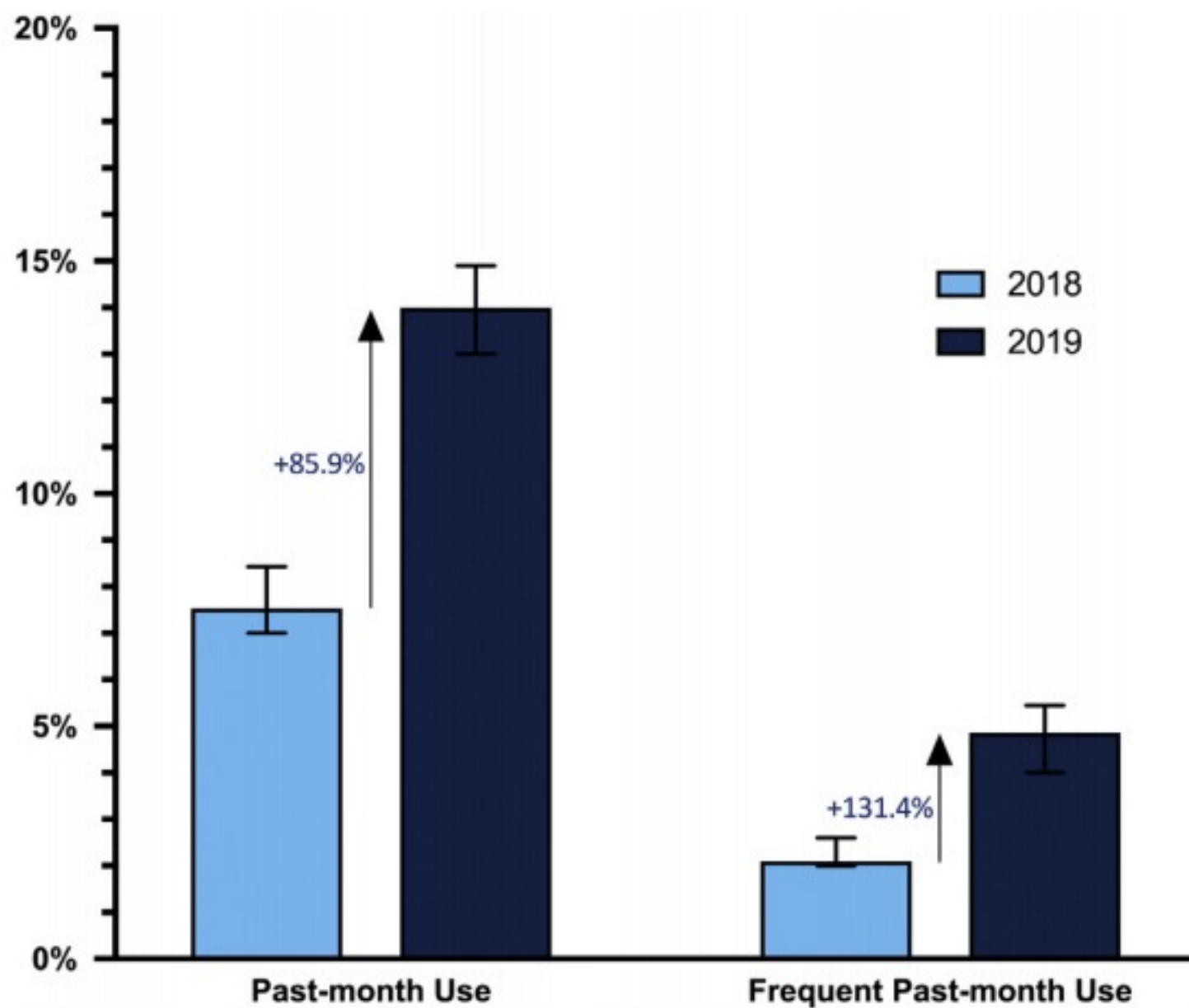


Figure 1. Changes in any past-month vaping of cannabis and frequent vaping of cannabis between 2018 and 2019.



SATIVA

Green Crack

Goldleaf

DETAILS

THC 26.93%

Effects: daytime, energetic, alert, euphoric, creativity

Flavors: fruit, earth, citrus

DESCRIPTION

Green Crack is a Sativa-Dominant strain which is ideal for daytime use because it offers a legendary energetic high which allows users to maintain enough focus to "get things done." Also known as Cush or Green Cush, this strain has a fruity aroma with a touch of soil. The mango-like taste and lemony aftertaste are an ideal aspect of one of the most upbeat strains available.

SHARE





Marijuana Potency

Percentage of THC and CBD in Cannabis Samples Seized by the DEA from 1995-2018

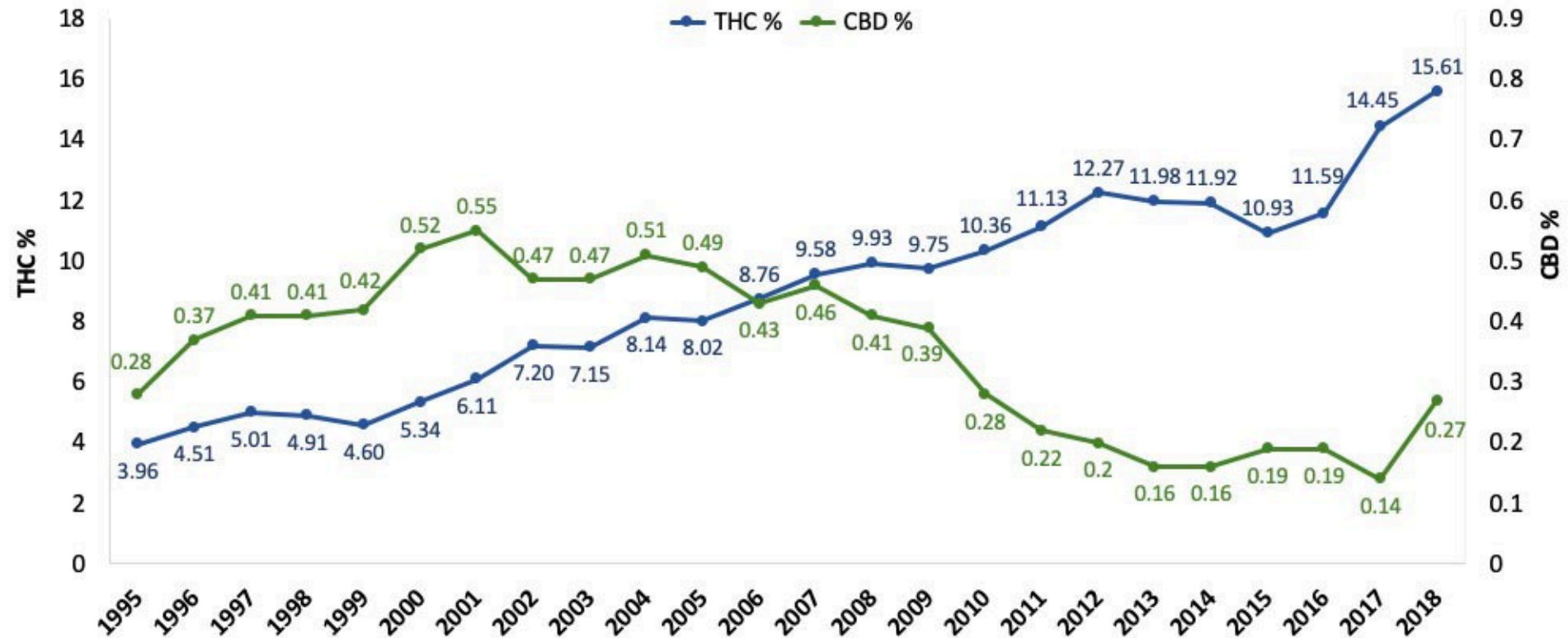
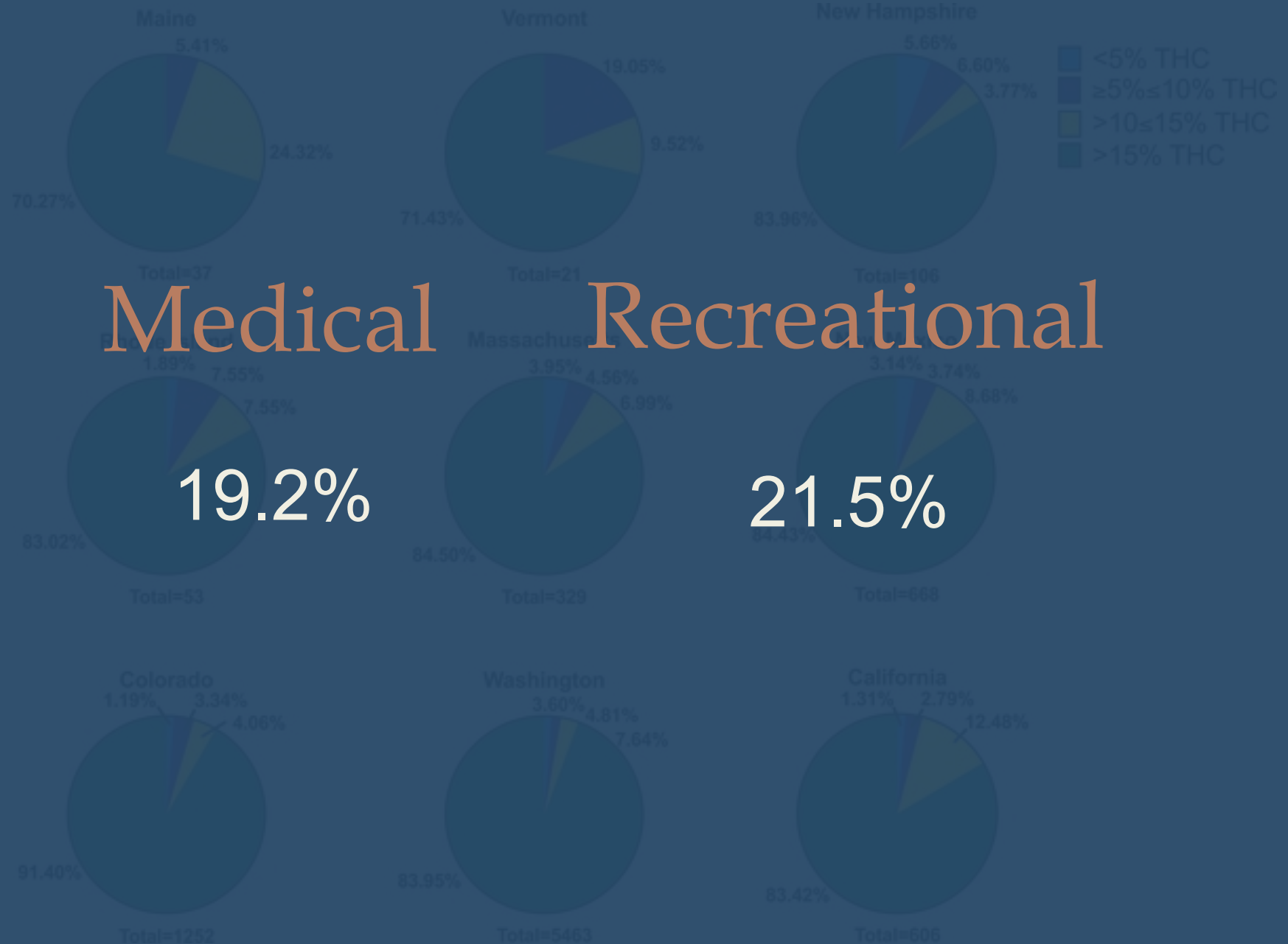
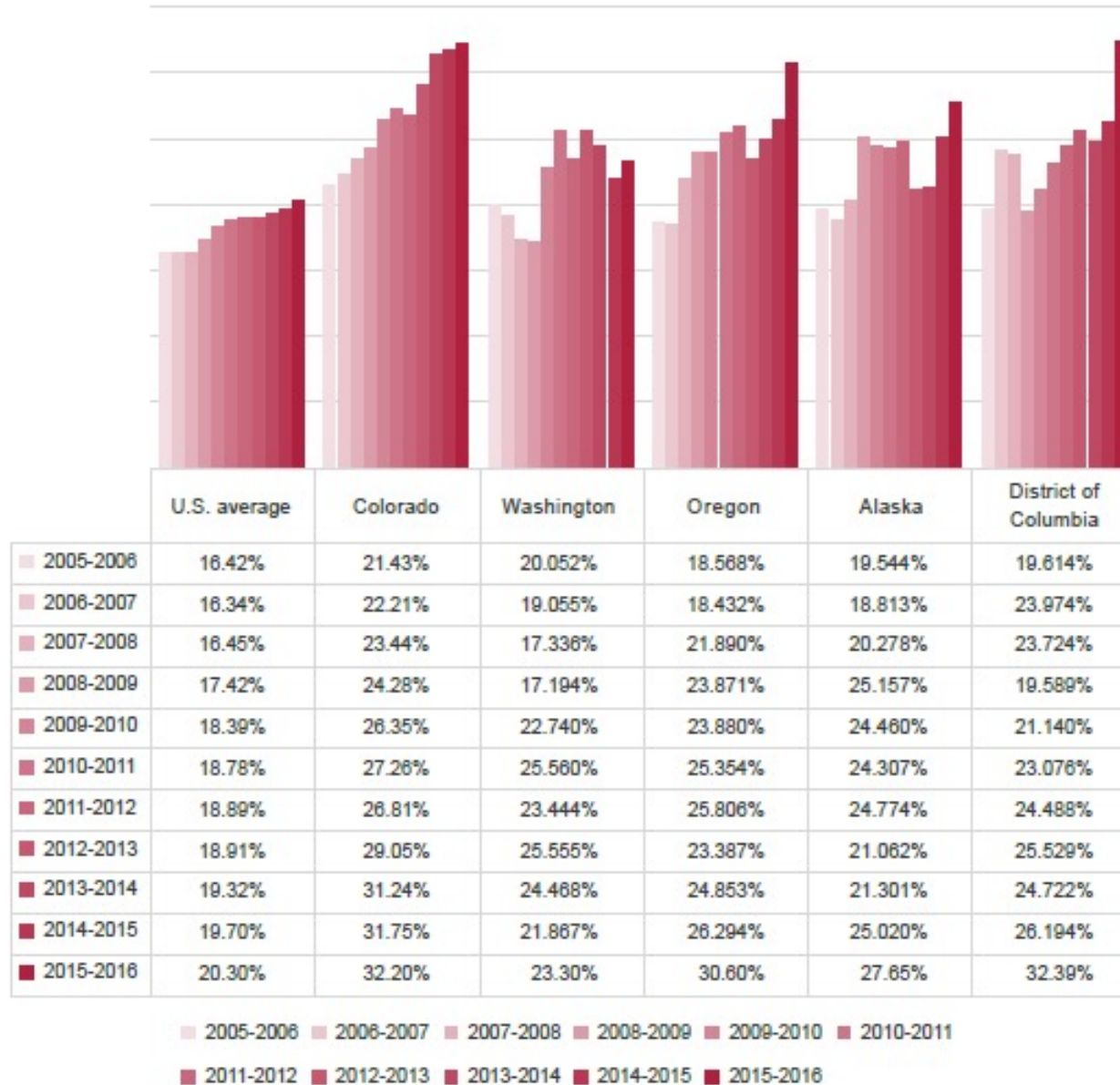


Fig 3. Proportion of products with different levels of THC per state.



PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE OF COLLEGE AGE 18-25 YEARS OLD



Geographical access to recreational marijuana

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Abstract

We investigate whether adult marijuana use in Washington responds to increased local access as measured by drive time to the nearest legal marijuana retailer as well as measures of retail density. Using survey data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, we find that as retailers open closer to where they live, more individuals use marijuana and more frequently. These effects are concentrated among young adults (ages 18–26), women, and rural residents. Controlling for distance to the nearest retailer, we find that whether retail density affects marijuana use depends on how it is measured.

KEYWORDS

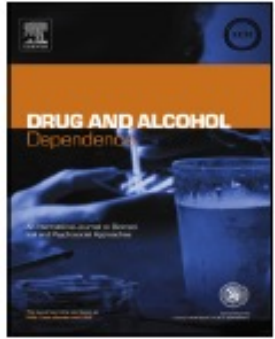
accessibility, cannabis use, recreational marijuana legalization

JEL CLASSIFICATION

I12; I18; I10

Drug and Alcohol Dependence

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/drugalcdep



Full length article

Examining the relationship between the physical availability of medical marijuana and marijuana use across fifty California cities



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- Availability of marijuana was consistently related to current use and frequency of use, but not lifetime use
 - i.e., current users use more heavily

Property Values and Real Estate Concerns

Hits from the Bong: The impact of recreational marijuana dispensaries on property values[☆]

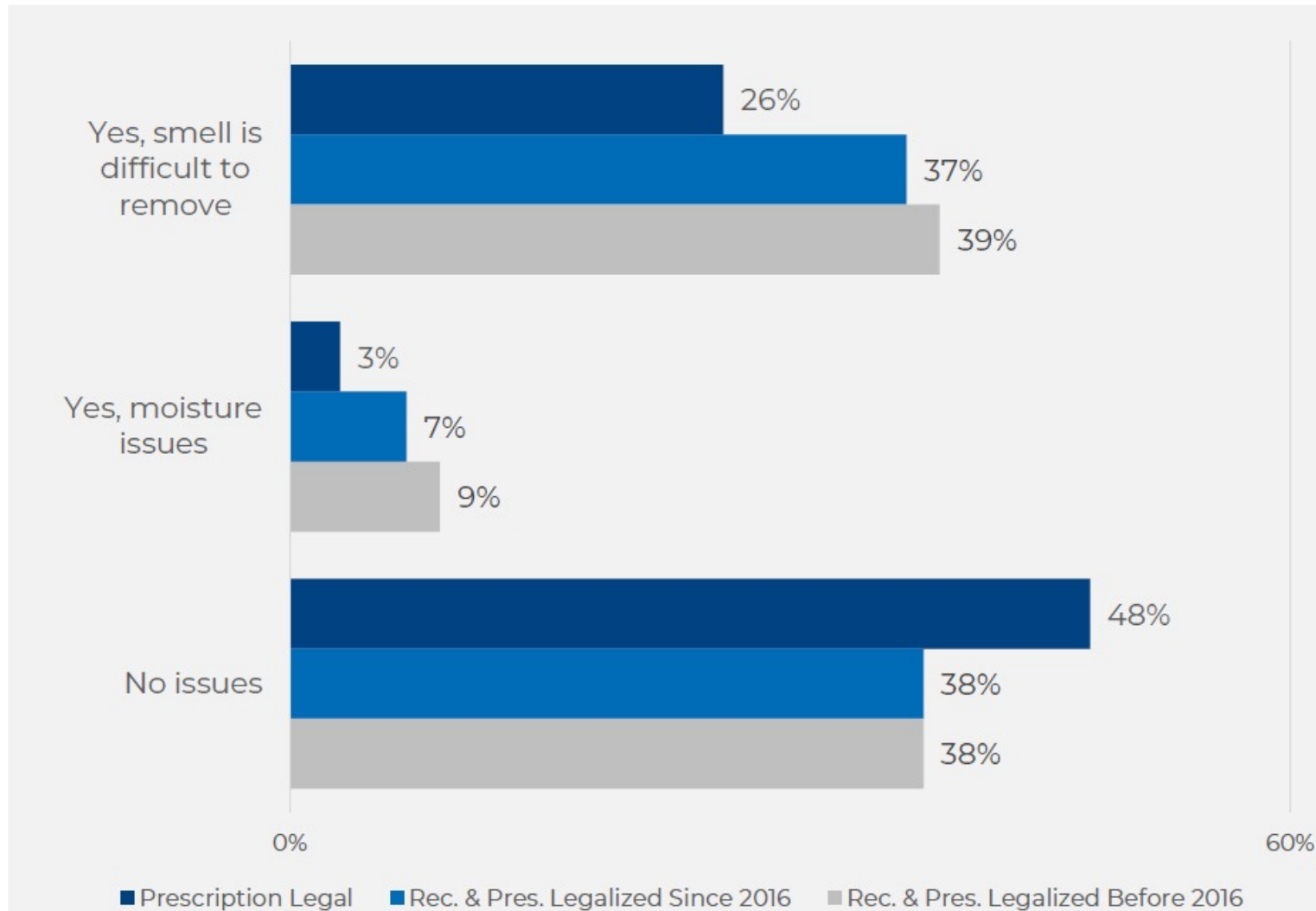
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mental variables models. We find statistically significant negative effects of recreational marijuana dispensaries on housing values that are relatively localized: home prices within a 0.36 mile area around a new dispensary fall by 3–4% on average, relative to control areas. We also explore increased crime near dispensaries as a possible mechanism driving depressed home prices. While we find no evidence of a general increase in crime in Seattle, WA, there is a significant increase in nuisance-related crimes in census tracts with marijuana dispensaries relative to other census tracts in Seattle.

Difficulty Leasing Property After Smoking of Marijuana



Forty-eight percent of members in states where medical marijuana is legal and 38 percent of members in states where both medical and recreational marijuana are legal had no issues leasing a property after the use of marijuana in a property.

The most common issue was the smell, which one-quarter to more than one-third of these members had encountered.

Public Health and Safety

The impacts of marijuana dispensary density and neighborhood ecology on marijuana abuse and dependence

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Results: An additional one dispensary per square mile in a ZIP code was cross-sectionally associated with a 6.8% increase in the number of marijuana hospitalizations (95% credible interval 1.033, 1.105) with a marijuana abuse/dependence code. Other local characteristics, such as the median household income and age and racial/ethnic distributions, were associated with marijuana hospitalizations in cross-sectional and panel analyses.

Conclusions: Prevention and intervention programs for marijuana abuse and dependence may be particularly essential in areas of concentrated disadvantage. Policy makers may want to consider regulations that limit the density of dispensaries.

From Medical to Recreational Marijuana Sales: Marijuana Outlets and Crime in an Era of Changing Marijuana Legislation

Bridget Freisthler¹ · Andrew Gaidus² ·
Christina Tam³ · William R. Ponicki² ·
Paul J. Gruenewald²

outlets were also affected. Independent of the effects of covariates, densities of marijuana outlets were unrelated to property and violent crimes in local areas. However, the density of marijuana outlets in spatially adjacent areas was positively related to property crime in spatially adjacent areas over time. Further, the density of marijuana outlets in local and spatially adjacent blocks groups was related to higher rates of marijuana-specific crime. This study suggests that the effects of the availability of marijuana outlets on crime do not necessarily occur within the specific areas within which these outlets are located, but may occur in adjacent areas. Thus studies assessing the effects of these outlets in local areas alone may risk underestimating their true effects.

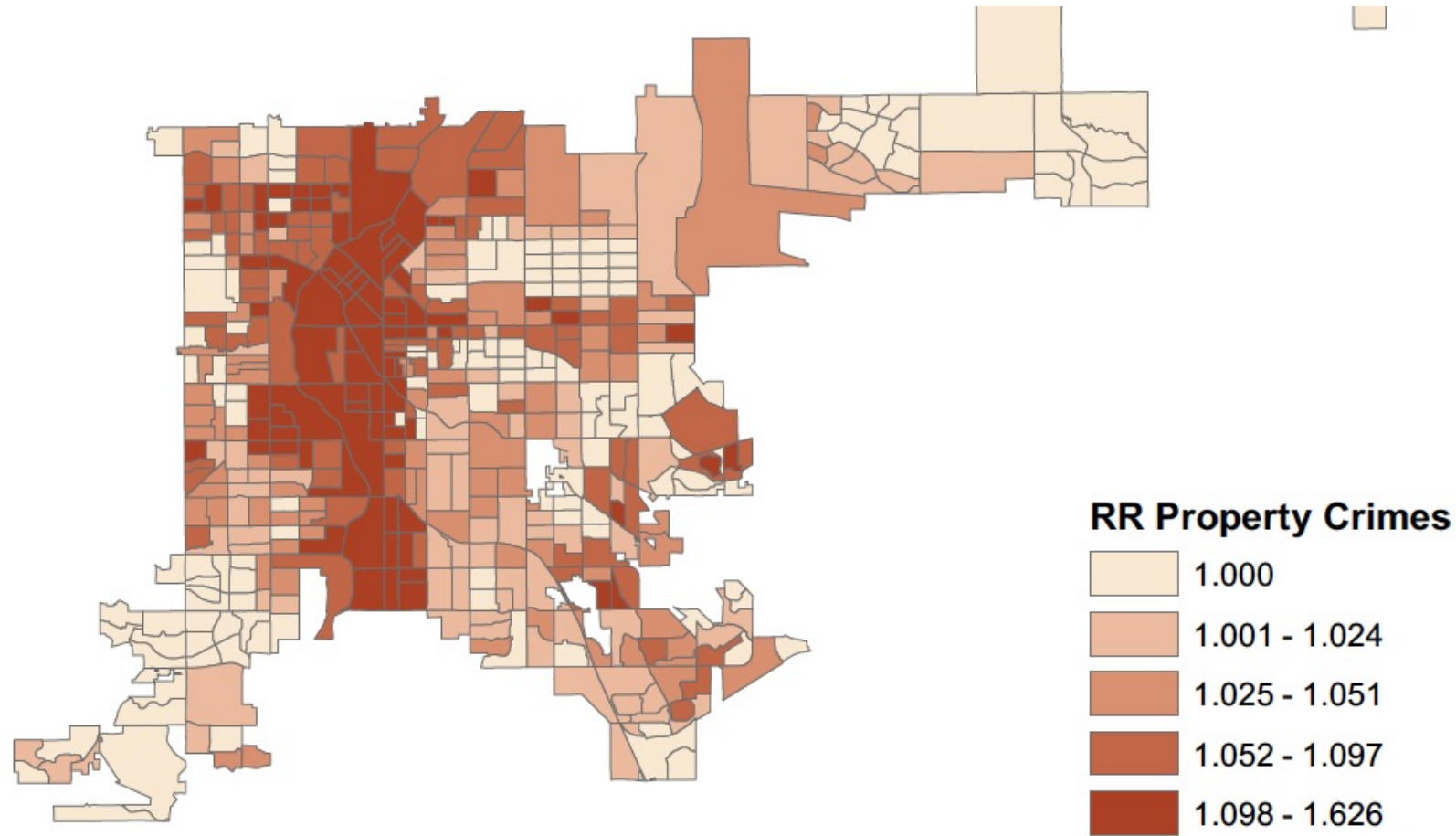
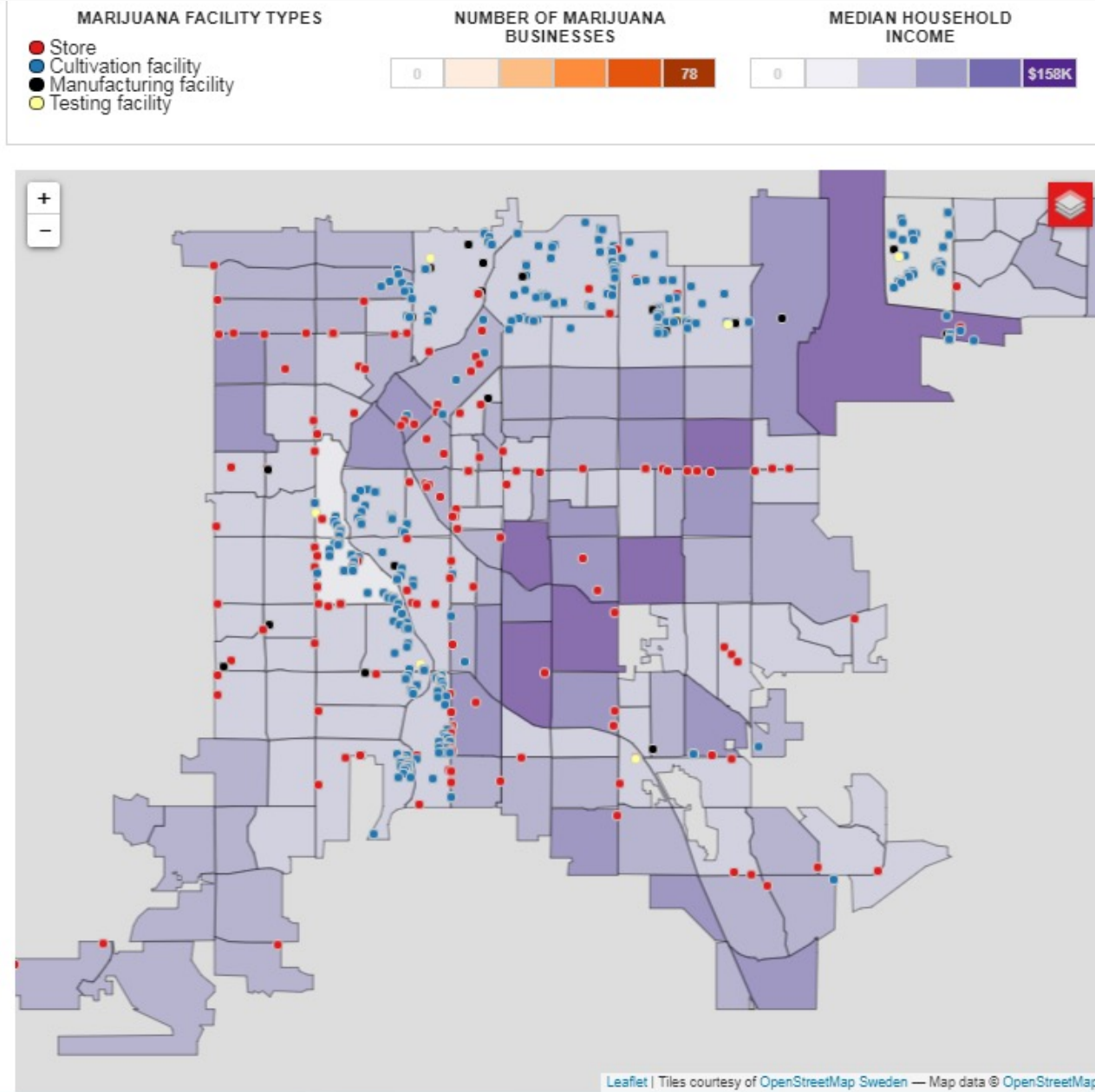


Fig. 1 Posterior relative incidence rates of property crimes in Denver, October 2015 due to marijuana outlet effects. The *lightest shaded* block groups have no local or adjacent-area marijuana outlets and thus no outlet contribution to predicted property crime rates. The *darkest shaded* block groups are estimated to have at least 9.8% higher property crime rates related to their local and adjacent-area marijuana outlet densities

Denver's pot businesses mostly in low-income, minority neighborhoods



Marijuana Dispensaries and Neighborhood Crime and Disorder in Denver, Colorado

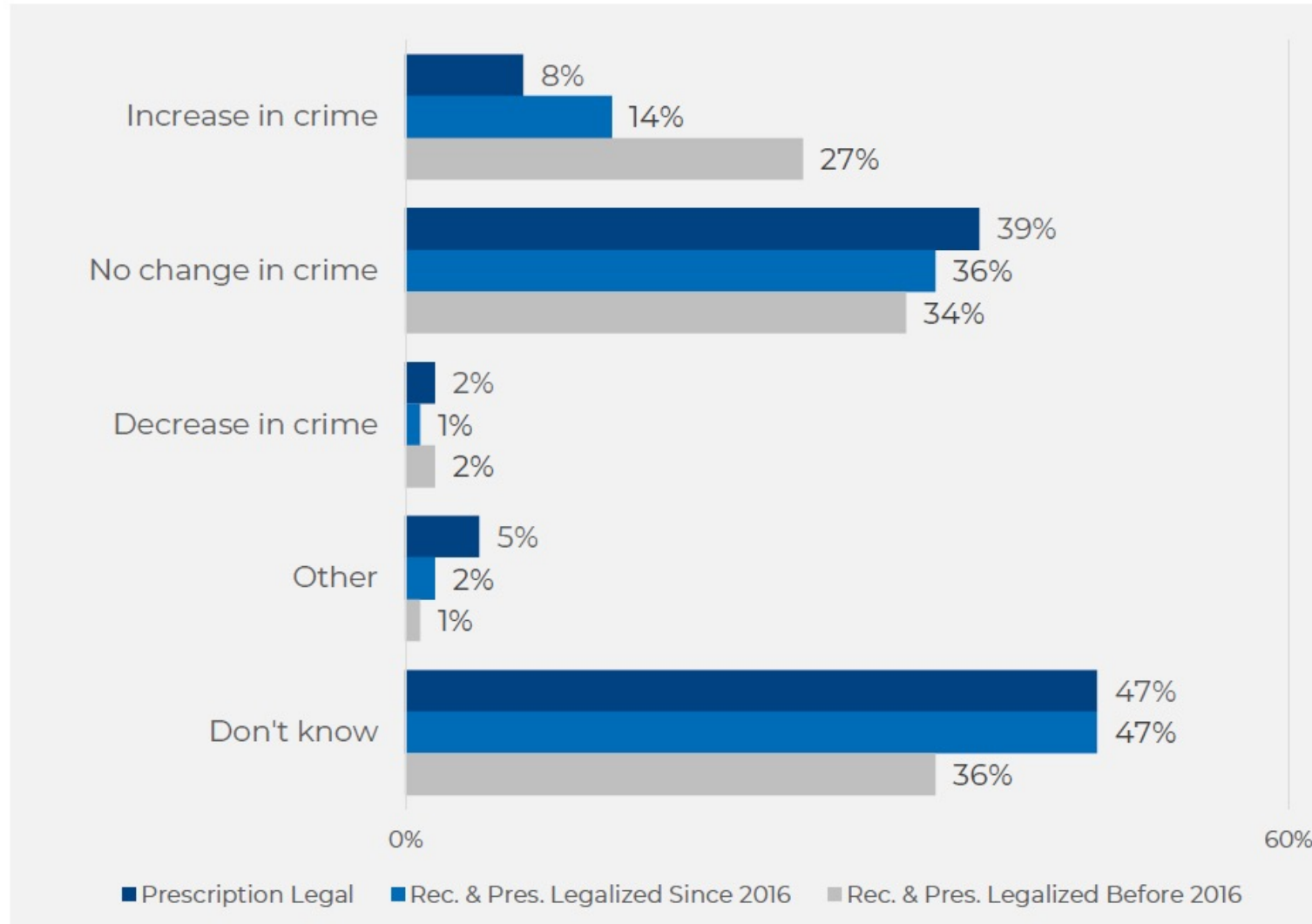
Lorine A. Hughes, Lonnie M. Schaible and Katherine Jimmerson

School of Public Affairs, University of Colorado, Denver, CO, USA

Denver, Colorado, 2012–2015. Estimates from Bayesian spatiotemporal Poisson regression models indicate that, except for murder and auto theft, both types of dispensaries are associated with statistically significant increases in rates of neighborhood crime and disorder. The theoretical and policy implications of these

Denver, Colorado, 2012–2015. Estimates from Bayesian spatiotemporal Poisson regression models indicate that, except for murder and auto theft, both types of dispensaries are associated with statistically significant increases in rates of neighborhood crime and disorder. The theoretical and policy implications of these findings are discussed.

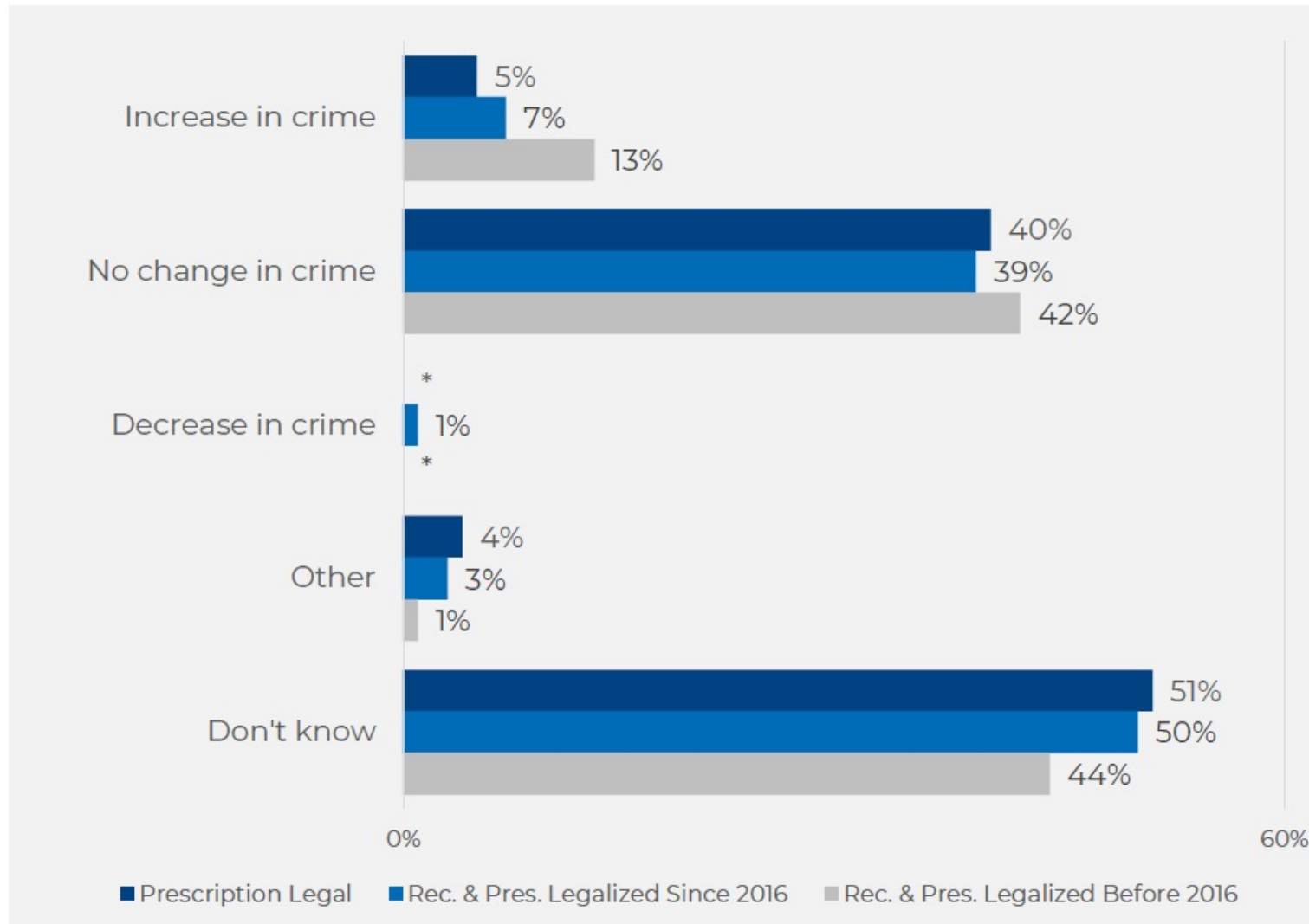
Perception of Change in Crime Near Dispensaries



In states where only prescription marijuana is legal, 39 percent of commercial members said there was no change in the perception of crime. Only eight percent cited an increase in the perception of crime.

In comparison, in states where both prescription and recreational marijuana were legalized over four years ago, 27 percent of commercial members reported a perception of an increase in crime near dispensaries (30 percent last year).

Actual Change in Crime Near Dispensaries



In states where only prescription marijuana is legal, 40 percent of commercial members cited no actual change in crime and only five percent said there was an increase in crime.

In comparison, in states where both prescription and recreational marijuana has been legal the longest 13 percent reported an increase in crime near dispensaries (17 percent last year).

* = less than 1%

On-site Consumption Lounges

- No solid data yet – very few opened as of today
- In theory, these are a public safety nightmare due to traffic safety

Mean Blood THC Concentrations
in Occasional Smokers After 50.6 mg THC
by 3 Administration Routes

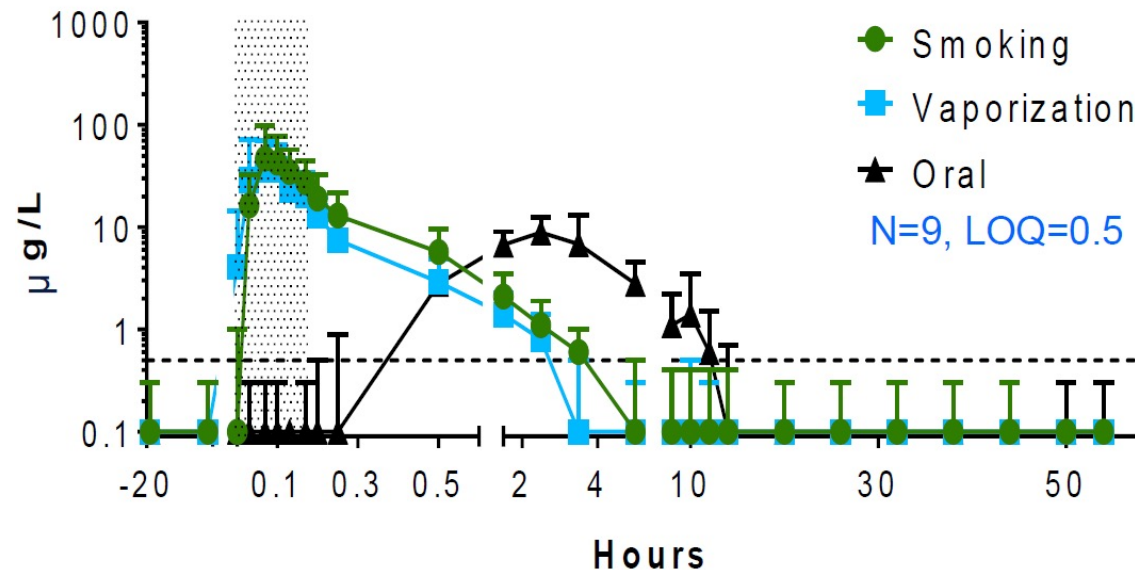
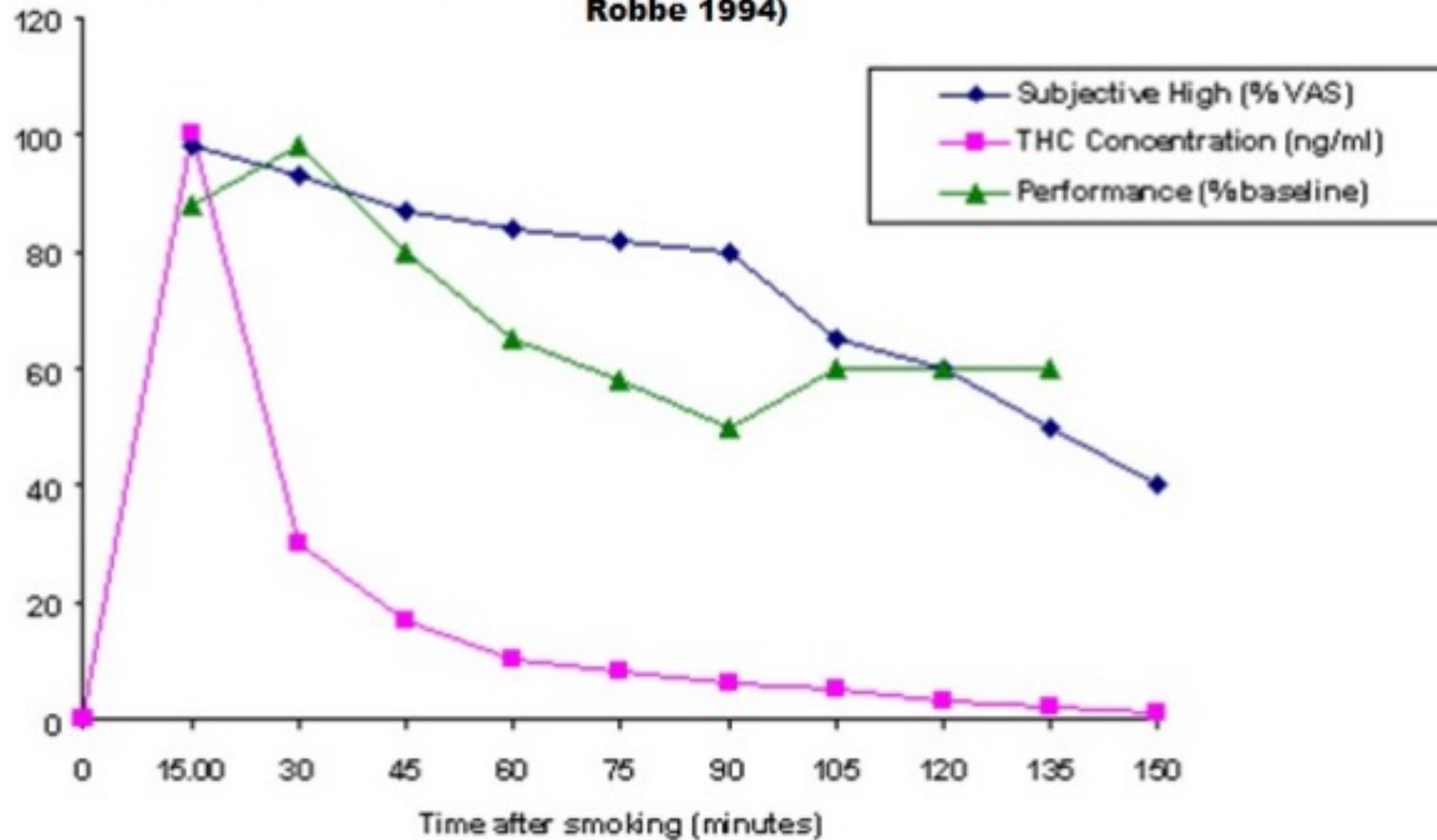


Figure 4

**Time Course of Standardized THC Concentration in Plasma,
Performance Deficit and Subjective High after Smoking Marijuana
(Adapted from Berghaus et al. 1998, Sticht and Käferstein 1998 and
Robbe 1994)**



Gov. John Hickenlooper comments on his veto of
[#marijuana](#) tasting room bill. [#colorado](#)



9:50 PM · Jun 4, 2018 · Twitter for iPhone

Experiences from Illinois

- Trustees have generally made up their minds before they take the dais
- What's worked
 - Large community coalitions
 - Tailoring approaches to specific swing trustees
 - Frame the argument:
 - Money versus health
 - Where is the burden of proof? Prove why you should sell pot, not have that as the default and prove why not
 - Is this on-brand for our town?
 - Will selling marijuana and increasing use rates make our community safer? More productive? Healthier?
 - And what percentage of our budget is the projected revenue, anyway?



Naperville Dispensary Projection – Using Colorado Data to Forecast Naperville Dispensaries

548	Number of Colorado Dispensaries, as of October 2018 ¹
\$1,545,691,080	2018 Total Marijuana Retail Revenue, State of Colorado ²
\$2,820,604	Average Total Annual Sales for a Colorado Dispensary*

* Data is for medical and recreational marijuana. Recreational marijuana is 79% of the total

Sources:

1. [Colorado Department of Revenue MED Dispensary count](#)
2. [Colorado Department of 2018 Revenue Retail Marijuana Sales](#)

Naperville Dispensary Projection – Using Colorado Data to Forecast Naperville Dispensaries

\$454,138,742	2019 Naperville Annual Operating Budget ¹
4.75%	Projected Effective Naperville Tax Rate on Recreational Marijuana
\$133,979	Naperville Tax Revenue per Dispensary, based on Colorado Average

34

Number of Dispensaries Required to Meet 1% of Naperville Annual Operating Budget

Sources:

1. [2019 Naperville Annual Operating Budget](#)

Experiences from Illinois

- What hasn't worked
 - Waiting too long to mobilize
 - Large community coalitions
 - Untargeted appeals, including with data
 - Money-driven ballot-box initiatives
- The argument to wait
 - Results range from neutral to bad – how much money is worth the risk to your kids and community?
 - This is a bell you can't un-ring
 - Sends a local, proximal message that your community doesn't endorse getting high for fun
 - Appeal for patience and real data – let other communities experiment with their families



Thank You!

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